So Far the Battle Against the Invading Cholera Germ Leans Our Way.

THE CAMPAIGN IN DETAIL.

liow Cabin and Steerage Passengers Fare and the Discipline.

THE MRN WHOSE WORD IS LAW.

twful Penalty the City of Hamburg Is after the late Governor Hoffman, covers

Paying for Negligence.

NCIDENTS OF FIRE ISLAND HISTORY

POORNESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The three points rom which cholers was most feared in this ity were Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre, nd steamship and packet lines send the obe. Hamburg lies on the lower Elbe large number and its appointments are which the arrival of all Engreen vessels is dhas a population of 360,000 It was very complete. The bodies of those who telegraphed to the city. Baron de Grimm's

burne, which are used for quarantine purposes. If suspicious symptoms are developed the patients showing them are at once taken to Hoffman Island and if suspicious symptoms are de cholera follows are transferred to Swin-burne Island. Hoffman Island, named



Dr. Wyman. several acres and can accommodate about 900 people. It contains several germ-proof disinfecting dormitories, operated by the suiphur and steam system, and with these the baggage and clothing of intected immi-grants are thoroughy disinfected. The

is also fumigated with great care. Even the Bath Water Disinfected. Suspected immigrants as soon as they reach Hoffman Island are carefully washed and supplied with fresh urg the greatest in Germany and the clothing. The water in which they bathe ourth is importance in the world. It is the bay. All of their tood is cooked by more than 9,000 vessels the bay. All of their tood is cooked by more than 9,000 vessels. The bospital on Swinburne Island, when the bay is the bay is the bay is the bay. The bospital on Swinburne Island, when the bay is the bay ares of its merchants to all parts of the obe. Hamburg lies on the lower Elbe large number and its appointments are

cargo of the steamer by which they arrive

was a regular visitor there years ago and sounded its praises in the columns of his paper. In former years Troy and Albany sent many summer visitors to the island, who preferred its quiet charm to the gaiety of Saratoga and Richfield. There have been many wrecks off the coast of Fire Island, among them that of the steamer Oregon, and the ship Elizabeth, in which in 1850 Margaret Fuller, the samous author, loss her life. She was accompanied by her husband and child, and refusing to be parted from them, when the ship's masts fell, was swept away and drowned. The storm in which the Elizabeth went down was the Foon on the Pefensive. which the Elizabeth went down was the worst that ever visited Fire Island. Just east of the Suri Hotel on the island is the grave of the steward of the Elizabeth, who



tried to swim ashore with Margar & Fuller's enild, and died in the attempt. There is a life-saving station of the island signa'/tower, from and a Western Union

SCENES OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CHOLERA. THE QUARANTINE STATION AT HOFFMAN ISLAND. REALTH OFFICER BOARDING A SHIP. A FLEET OF QUARANTINED GREYHOUNDS ANCHORED IN THE LOWER BAY.

a member of the Hauseatic League , free city until it became an integral

of the German Empire four or five since 1870 the bulk of the foreign comaree of Germany has passed through amburg, and its growth and prosperity we in many ways been phenomenal. The provement of her docks and harbors has en conducted on a princely scale, and are bjects of pride to every Hamburger, but the matter of an effective health organiion, good drainage, a wholesome water ply and a clean population Hamburg is turies behind the times, and now it is ing a heavy and deadly price for its aghtlessness and shortcomings.

New York the Great Landing Place. New York receives 90 per cent of the propean immigration to the United States,



I the greater part of this mighty stream nes through Hamburg. In August a mber of Russian Hebrews, driven from me by the relentless persecutions of the ar's Government, arrived at Hamburg to te passage for America. They brought cholers with them, and were isolated in came above the city and on the banks of Elbe. The drainage of the camp empd into the Elbe, from which Hamburg w its water supply, and before the peoof the endangered city knew even of its sence the cholera was epidemic among

The coming of the plague found the nicipal authorities of Hamburg wholly orepared to stay its progress—there were, s a correspondent, no bespitals, no dienl service, no ambulances, no nurses, deachouse, no facilities for burying the ed there beggar description. In six sks tully 10,000 people have fallen tims to the plague in Hamburg. Of number nearly half have died, and at present time, though the worst is now ievel to be over, the daily death rate is

A Danger Comes From Paris

hus far the cholera has been kept well hand by the medical authorities o vre. The most serious menace which city presents to America lies in the that it is the seaport of Paris, where cholera is known to be raging, that relers coming from Paris to this country at pass through Havre, and that the ater part of Havre's immense trade is American ports.

d New York harbor and knocked loudor mimission. It came by the steamer ravia, of the Hamburg line, 22 of whose rage passengers died of the plague while rouse. Preparations for a vigorous paign were at once begun and these e State of New York owns two islands been a popular summer resort, first made so be Lower Bay, Hoffman and Swin- by the elder James Gordon Bennett, who he State of New York owns two islands

has been built on the island, To accommodate the overflow from Hoffman Island, a large quarantine comp has been established on the Government reservation at Sandy Hook. This camp was completed in less than a week and can accommodate 12,000 people. The discipline of the camp is in charge of the Federal Marine Hospital Service, and it is guarded by Government marines. At the head of the medical corps is Dr. John Rauch, of

die are at once burned in a crematory that

Chicago, a famous sanitarian. The shed ormerly used by the Central Railroad of New Jersey have been converted into barracks and a large number of new buildings have also been erected, including a hining room, kitchen, storerooms and hospital with accommodations for 20 people. Inhabitants of the camp are aspected twice a day, in the morning and in the afternoon. Suspected on es are at once isolated, and when choiers develops the yellow flag is hoiste! and the patient

transferred to Swinburne Island. Usually Detained Eight Days. Passengers and their baggage are fumigated as soon as they reach the camp. The period of detention varies, being governed by the port from which the passengers come and their general health, but in ordinary cases eight days is considered sufficient. The steamers Sandy Hook and Monmouth touch at the camp daily and deliver provisions. No one is permitted to enter or leave the camp without a pass, and the only communication with the outside world is by telegraph. The camp is lighted by electricity and everything possible has been done to make it pleasant and habitable The expense of equipping this camp has been paid by Austin Corbin, and his prompt and generous action is deserving of the warmest

The cabin passengers of vessels arriving from intected ports are detained on the ver Hampshire and at Fire Island. The New Hampshire, hastily fitted up for the purpose, has accommodations for several hun-



A Hebrew Immigrant. dred people. Fire Island, which is not an island at all, but the end of a long, narrow strip of land, between the ocean and the Great South Bay, about 49 miles from this city, contains a large summer hotel and several cottages, with spleudid accommodations for several bundred people, and has just been purchased by the State of New York

or quarantining purposes for the sum of The Sad Death of Margaret Fuller The conflict which necessitated a call for the militia is still fresh in the public mind. Fire Island has a historic past. It has long

large illustration shows a health officer in the act of boarding a newly arrived vessel, the Quarantine station at Hoffman Island and the fleet of quarantined greybounds lying at anchor in the Lower Bay.

The Men Who Manage It All. The sweeping querantine against Euro-pean ports now in force has brought three men into special prominence. These men are William T. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. John M. Byron, of this city. Dr. Jenkins is chief executive officer of the commis appointed by the Governor of the State,



Dr. Byron.

which governs the quarantine of the port of New York. He is a native of Mississippi and about 40 years of age. He has held office only a short time, but in the present emergency has proved himself a prompt, resolute and vigilant official. He has been subjected to much severe criticism, but this was to be expected, as his task is at best an arduous and unpleasant one.

Surgeon General Wyman has general charge of the Atlantic coast quarantine, and has proved himself in every way equal to the duties he is called upon to perform. He is a graduate of Amherst and the St. Louis

ous writer on medical subjects.

Dr. Byron, though only 33 years old, is recognized as one of the most eminent bacteriologists of the country. He is a native of Peru and has been five years in the United States. He has had charge of several yellow fever hospitals in Peru and Cobs, and was in Havana when the cholera raged there in 1884. He has built up a large general practice since he came to New large general practice since he came to New law books.

'What is written in the law? how readest thou?'' And his answer is approved—thou shalt love God and thy neighbor. 'This do and thou shalt, liva.'' All this has the lawyer known from his youth up. What has he learned here to set him thinking in a new direction? Something in the look of large general practice since he came to New York, but relinquished it a few weeks ago to take charge of the cholers hospital on Swinburne Island. There he has performed splendid and heroic service. Dr. Byron is a handsome man of medium height and erect a nandsome man of medium neight and erect and slender figure. In his bearing he is genial and modest. He speaks several languages fluently. He has traveled much in Europe and is married to a young and beautiful

Pittsburg is considered better off than the verage American city, and heroic efforts in sanitary reform have already been made. Cholera once epidemic in the slums, which ere sure to be the first attacked, and the wisest and most enlightened precaution will not prevent them dying in swarms, like vermin by the roadside. W. R. R.

Breathes There a Man

Foon on the l'efensive.

CONDUCT A MEASURE OF RELIGION

IWEITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR. Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? And who is my neighbor? The meaning of a question depends upon

the spirit of the questioner. It may be asked in jest or in earnest. The purpose of It may be to discover or to evade the truth. We have learned much about a question when we know who asks it and why he asks it. Here is a man who comes to Jesus asking this urgent question: What shall I do to

nherit eternal lite? A deep question! Rightly asked, the most profitable, the most important, the most imperative of mestions. How shall I live that my life may best approach the ideal life and be good enough to go on, without reversal, without interruption, into the life to come? But the man who asks the question is a lawyer. It is a part of his profession to ask questions. And the record tells us, what we might have guessed, that he asked the question professionally, "tempting" the Master; that is, testing Him, putting Him on trial, undertaking a cross-examination of

Question With a Trick Behind It. It sounds like a religious question, but really there was no religion in it. Religion it ceases to have a personal reference, and a personal interest, and a practical applica-tion to our daily living, it ceases to be religion. It becomes philosophy or ma-chinery. The discussion of theology may be as un-religious as the discussion of mathematics. The lawyer did not ask his question because he longed after elernal life and desired to have the way of it made and desired to have the way of it made plain. He wanted to make a point. He stood up to begin an argument, in which he hoped to entangle Jesus in His speech, and from which he expected, not truth, but traumph. It makes a great difference in what spirit people ask questions about religion. You see how the meaning of this question lies behind the words, in the heart of the

Presently the lawyer asks another question-Who is my neighbor? Between the questions Christ has spoken, and His words questions Christ has spoken, and His words have made an evident impression. This question is quite different from the other, and is asked in quite a different spirit. This he asks "willing," we read, "to justify himselt." Notice the change of attitude. A moment ago this lawyer was setting Christ upon the defensive; now he feels the need of defending hunself. His former question may have been hostile, or it may have been ondescending. It was certainly asked in a tone of superiority. Let us see, he said to himself, how this peasant prophet will solve this theological problem. Who the Scribes Were.

There was much in the circumstances to make that superior tone perfectly natural. The lawyer belonged to the most powerful class of his time and nation, known more commonly as the "scribes." He was ac-customed to salutations in the markets, and to the best seat at leasts, and to the and to the best seat at leasts, and to the chief place in the synagogue, and to be called rabbi. He despised everybody who had not been educated out of the text books which he learned at college. While Jesus of Nazareth was without social or ecclesiastical position; he lacked that elaborately useless knowledge of ritual and casuistry which in that day passed for learning; and he had no money. That is, he was not dressed in the conventional garments of greatness. And the lawyer did not know

There is a story in the "Gesta Roman-orum" of a King who lost his robe and his scenter and his crown. Somebody stole them while he was bathing. And when he presented himself at his own court nobody knew him. They could not recognize a King without a robe, a scepter and a crown. This lawyer, like a great many other peo-ple, found it difficult to believe that any man could be great who was not attired in the garments of greatness. And when he encountered the Prophet of Nazareth, without any of the usual marks of greatness about Him, poor, and the friend and associate of the poor, of no reputation, and not wearing very good clothes, he selt, no doubt, that he was justified in putting on that air of superiority.

A Change in the Questioner. But in this second question there is no longer any accent of superiority. The man recognized the Master. He who was for putting Jesus to the test is now conscious that he himself is being tested. "Willing to justify himself," anxious to keep the good opinion of the crowd, he says unto Jesus, "And who is my neighbor?"

I think that we can read between these questions three significant facts about this man, three notable changes made in him already by this brief conversation with

Jesus. The first is that of which I have just been speaking, the recognition that Jesus Christ was greater and wiser than himself. A most fruitful recognition! The trouble with a great many people who take it upon themselves to catechise religion is that they have never really looked into the face of Jesus Christ. They think, as this lawyer thought, that they know more than He does-because they do not know Him. To know Christ is the real beginning of religion. To recognize the mastership of Christ is the first step in Christianity. Then we go on, indeed, asking questions, but we sak different questions and in an alogether different spirit.

A New Meaning in Old Words. And here is a second change in the atti-tude of the man. So the motives of the

questions side by side. One he asks for the purpose of testing Jesus; the other that he may justify himself. There is a great difference in the endeavor to find a flaw in the doctrine of a teacher, and the endeavor to hide a flaw in one's own doctrine; still more in one's own practice. See how this man, as he listens to the voice of the Medical College and entered the Marine
Hospital service in 1876. He is a man of
wide and varied experience and a voluminmarket this man, as he listens to the voice of the
Master, begins to think about himself. He
nas not learned any truth that he did not master, begins to think about nimself. He nas not learned any truth that he did not know before. It is not new truth which works this change in him. Jesus has made him answer his own question. He has sent

> has he learned here to set him thinking in a new direction? Something in the look of Christ, something in his voice, in his presence, has flashed a new meaning into the old words. They have suddenly been litted out of the lists of definitions and formulas and theological propositions, and behold they are alive! They breathe and are real. And the man begins to think new thoughts. He thinks shout the relation of all this to He thinks about the relation of all this to

That is the second step in real religion. First, we begin to know Christ; and then we begin to consider ourseives. We no longer look upon it in an indifferent and disinterested and impersonal and abstract way, from the outside. We realize that it oncerns us. It tests us. And we feel the necessity of justifying ourselves. People may go on for years, like this lawyer, ac-Who can inhale malaria-breeding air with impunity? No, not unless he be fortified against its insideous poison with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then, indeed, is he defended. Not only is this medicine most thorough as a bulwark against chills and fever and bilious remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble.

may go on for years, like this lawyer, accounting themselves religious, calling themselves religious, calling themselves in the discussion of subjects pertaining to religion, regularly and the commissioners to have selves as bulwark against chills and fever and bilious remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble.

intellectually interested. And then some-how, in some crisis, they meet Christ. And what a difference that makes! What shall I do to inherit eternal life?—in what a different spirit they sak it! Religion be-comes real. They who have looked into the face of Christ leave their empty ques-tionings and look into their empty ques-

the face of Christ leave their empty ques-tionings and look into their own souls.

And then in them, as in this lawyer, comes the third change. Beside this differ-ence of attitude, this forsaking of the test-ing of religion for the attempt to justify oneself, see what a difference there is in the questions. "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" even when asked in all earn-stness, may be a saligh operation. He who e-tness, may be a selfish question. He who asks it desires salvation for himself. But there is something better for himself than that. We have no right to rest while anybody else remains unsaved. "Who is my neighbor?"—we begin to think of that, and of our duty toward our neighbor.

The Heathen Idea of Heaven. I believe indeed that this is one of the eternal questions, that it must be forever asked by all good people, not only in this, but in the world to ome. I am not un-mindful of that great gulf which is fixed in the parable between the rich man in torments and Lazarus in the jovs of Paradise. Yet we need to be on guard, I think, against the danger of pushing too lar the applica-tions of the details of any parable. And surely the Christian spirit is the unselfish spirit. To be helpful is the very heart of christianity. And that must be as true tomorrow as it is to-day, and true forever.
And I confess I cannot in any way reconcile with the Christian spirit, or bring into
accord with the teachings and the life of
Christ, the spectacle of a miserable hell
side by side with a happy and an idle and a
contented heaven.

ontented heaven.
Some of the old fathers used to content Some of the old fathers used to content themselves in days of persecution with the thought that they would presently be looking cheerily over the crystal battlements of heaven at the heathen burning in everlasting martyr-fires. But that only shows how much beathenism still lingered in the hearts of those old fathers. The priest and the levite in the parable had at least the decency to pass by on the other side. They d.d not sit down and look on. Surely the Christian spirit will prompt the inhabitants of heaven to ask the Christian question. The heresy of Cain will not be orthodox in The heresy of Cain will not be orthodox: Paradise. "Am I my brother's keeper? will not take the place of "Who is my neighbor?" in any celestial catechism.

Eternity of Blessed Seldshness. It is not more likely that he who went to preach to the spirits in prison went as our leader and example for the life to come? Who will believe in an eternity of blessed selfishness? Who could be happy in heaven, conscious of the miserable neighborhood of heil? It is true that we do somehow manage nowadays to content ourselves in comfortable house while multitudes of our at once by eating brothers and sisters are crowded together in him up. Various authprisons of poverty. We forget them except ors relate the story of thatto. German his hop. our common humanity, and teaches with a new emphasis how the suffering of one may mean the pain of many. But the good peo-ple who live in the mansions up above will be better than that. Christian neighborliness, Christian brotherhood must reign in

It is plain enough, at least Christ meant that it should reign on earth. And that, at present, is the most important thought for us. It is exceedingly significant how this man who talks with Jesus Christ seems to go on step by step towards spiritual truth. It may be that we are finding in his words more than we should have found in his heart. But sure it is that Christian progress moves along these lines. First, the recognition of Christ; and then the recognition of ourselves, of our own personal shortcomings; and then the recognition of our neighbor.

There Is No Selfish Christianity. There is no such thing as selfish Christianity. We might as well talk of cold heat. Nobody is a good Christian who does not ask, "Who is my neighbor?" and desire an answer, and purpose to put the answer into practice. It is instuctive, indeed, that this man who has thus come to know Christ even a little asks this sort of a question as the outcome of Christ's conversation with him. He did not think of asking Jesus anything about the creed, any question in dogmatic theology. He did not think of asking him anything about the church, any

question in ritual or policy. What he did Christianity is conduct. Christ put unvarying emphasis on conduct. You may know when people begin to think seriously about religion by seeing that they are better people than they were. And you may find the genuine Christians in any co g szatio by listening to what they say, stil. ...ore b more by watching what they do, by getting acquainted with their lives. A religion which does not make a man honest and truthful and pure and helpful is no religion at all. The purpose of religion is to make good wives and good husbands, and good fathers and mothers, and good citizens. It is meant to help people to held their tongues and keep their tempers. It is intended to guide and guard us along the way of daily life.

Three Ways of Asking It.

The lawver may have asked his question in the spirit of assurance, with a narrow idea of neighborliness in which he expected the christ to confirm him. Or he may have asked it in a spirit of evasion, catching a glimpse of our Lord's universal charity and finding a thousand perplexities in the application of it, and so thinking to escape responsibility by the gate of difficulty. The question is asked often enough to-day in one or other of these ways. Or he may have put the question in the spirit of sin-cerity, really desiring to be taught, and to

obey the teaching.

The answer includes all the meanings of the question. Neighborliness is here defined as disregarding all conventional barriers, restrained within no limits of prejudice or race or religion. Whoever needs our help is our neighbor. And our duty is to do as simply and as quietly as we can just what lies nearest to our hand. We are not to wait for the solution of all the prob-lems of political economy before we begin to help. "Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him who fell among the thieves? And he said, he that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him-and unto us as well-Go, and do thou likewise.

GEORGE HODGES. HEINRICH HUDSON'S SHIP.

A Picture of the Historic Vessel Secured for the World's Fair. An authentic picture of the vessel Half Moon, in which Henry Hudson, the English

navigator, discovered New York bay and the Hudson river in 1609 while in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, has been secured by World's Fair Commissioner



John Boyd Thacher, of the New York State Managers. As Henry Hudson is to be New York's patron saint, and as a statue of him will be placed inside or in front of the New York State building on the Fair grounds, it HE LAUGHS AT TRAPS.

Even Yankee Ingenuity Has Failed to Circumvent the Rat.

RODENTS MULTIPLY AMAZINGLY. Single Pair May in Three Years Produce

SOME ODD PATENTED CONTRIVANCES

Over Half a Million.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] We are assured by students of rodentol



years look upon the faces of no less than 651,048 living descendants, and it is estimated that this family would, during the three years of its accummulation, eat

and waste more food than would suffice to feed 65,000 human beings. Every man's hand against him, his hand against every man, there are few crimes in



the calendar of which this cunning outlaw has not been guilty, from petty theft to mayhem, scuttling ships, arson and murder. Even cannibali m is included in the frightful category, and the fact that a sick rat is a rure sight is accounted for by the practice when any member of the fraternity is ill of

ouring all of his ailments fiatto, German bishop, whose residence was so infested with the malign creatures that he built a castle on the Rhine for desense against them but at last they gained an entrance and at length killed and ate Death by Droisning.

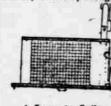
Out of this universal necessity for protection against him grew the legend of the Pied Piper of riamelin, who, having charmed the rats out of the town with his flute, was retused pay for his services, and thereupon played quite a different tune and charmed all the children away also. Even to this day common superstition invests all rat-catchers with a

mysterious power. and it is recorded that a stowaway upon one occasio dumfounded captain and his The Fatal Patform. he rats on shipboard to rush against a razor blade which he had stuck upright in a plank and thereby cut their own throats. A scientist who has made a thorough investiga-tion of the subject assures us, however, that the so-called bewitching of rats is accom-

plished by instruments no less primitive than red herring and the oil of aniseseed, the latter of which may be applied with the tail of a calf. Numerous and novel are the engines of slaughter devised by Yankee ingenuity for

fare. Take, for intance, the design which resembles a Hindoo idol, the top of a Chinese pagoda or a cross section of cable railway. It s the outline of a By Mr. Wise, of Vi-ginlo rat trap, the invertion of Henry Younger. of Austin, Tex. The rat is expected to go into

he machine and place its feet upon a roller, its hind feet resting upon either of the trap doors. Should the rat fail to be caught it is learly because he has failed to tollow the directions, which are clear and explicit. Another Southern genius presents a rat destroyer which, though very simple in design, is evidently founded on most



swung on a ro passed thr through A Lesson in Ontics. Another grim design, which presents the appearance of a scaffold with long flights of steps on either side, was evolved from the brain of William C. Marquis, of Burgetts-town, Pa. The small triangular object which swings from the cross-bar is the bait, and to reach it the rat is expected to stand on a hinged platform whose axis is prolonged and bent downward outside,

scientific princi-

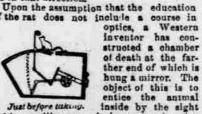
ples. It may be briefly described

as an inverted

loose hottom

it has an adjustable weight. Below is a chamber filled with water. Death by drowning is also concealed in a contrivance by a Virginia gentleman named Wise. According of its operation. through one of enings, and finisible makes for

the light, which is admitted is admitted A Michigan Idea. through an opening of glass forming one end of the apartment, supposing escape will lie in that direction."

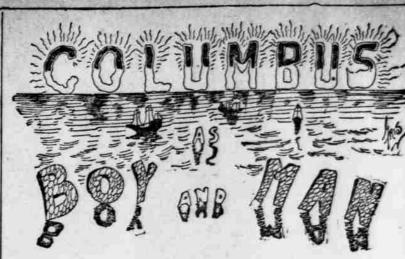


of his own likeness. As he approaches the bait his counterpart advances toward it with hunger in his eyes, and as he springs forward and seizes the tempting morsel in triumph a catch is disentaged, the floor tilts under him and he is dropped into an antimal extension.

untimely grave.

A San Francisco genius, it is said, has recently trained nine Japanese white rats so that they have completely rid "Lucky" Baldwin's great hotel of their brown broth-FRANK ATKINSON.

There are odd similarities in the growth and improvement of great cities. As the New York was once the site of a marshy pond, so the derivation of the word Tuiler-ies shows that the great Parisian palace oc-cupies the site of an old tile yard, and that of Escurial shows that the Roman palace was built upon the refuse from an exhausted mine. The Ceramicus, or Potter's Field, at Athens became the most beautiful quarter of the city, and Washington square has



WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

BY L. H. WEEKS AND PAUL LATZKE. [Copyrighted, 192, by the Authors, ]

CHAPTER VIL

THE RETURN TO SPAIN. The homeward voyage was troublous. Scarcely had the vessels left the Island of Hayti than baffling head winds and rough weather beset them, and these conditions prevailed throughout the entire voyage. Both vessels were in poor sailing condition and the pilots lost their reckonings, so that there were dismal days for the sailors, who many times feared that they would never and immediately set sail for Spain.

see home and friends again.

For days and weeks and months the peo-

On the 12th of February a fierce gale set in with lightning, heavy seas and raging winds. The vessels tossed about under bare poles for several days. One night the waters threatened to engulf them at any moment, and the Pinta was driven out of sight of her companion. In dire extremity the thoughts of all on board turned to heavenly things and they appealed to God for help with yours and solemn acts. They vowed pilgrimages to the shripe of Santa Maria de Guadalupe, to the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto and to the shrine of Santa Ciara de Mozuer. lot to perform the first and the third pil-grimage fell upon Columbus and the second upon one of the common sailors. More than ever Columbus now believed that he was set apart for divine purpose. As the despair of the company continued they made other vows, all to go barefooted and clad only in their shirts in procession to church to offer prayers to the Holy Virgin



wherever they should first land. Still the storm continued and buffeted the Nins about as though it was a log of wood. The lack of ot ballast made the ship unmanage-ble and provisions and water began to run

In this extremity Columbus feared most lest the knowledge of his discoveries should be lost to the world. He wrote in his journal, intended for Ferdinani and Isabelia:

It was a cause of infinite sorrow and trouble to think that after having been illuminated from on high with faith and certainty to indertake this enterprise, after having victoriously achieved it, and when on the point of convi cing my opponents and securing to Your Hi hness great glory and vast increase of dominious it should please the Divine Majesty to defeat all by my death.

Then he planned to preserve the knowledge of the New World seen though he and

edge of the New World even though he and his companions should perish. So he prepared a short story of his voyage and its re-sult in parchment which he enclosed in a wax. On the outside of the parchment he wrote a premise that whoever should pick up and deliver the package to King Ferdinand should receive one thousand ducata. Then the package was put into a cask which was thrown into the sea. On the poop of the vessel was placed another barrel with a similar package in the hopes that if the

Nina should be broken up this might float But a day or two after the gale began to lessen. The wind shifted, the sun came out and high hopes again filled all hearts. On the morning of February 15 land was sighted by the lookout. A chorus of praise went up from every lip and they sped hap-

On account of the heavy seas it was not until the morning of the 18 h that they were able to cast anchor in the harbor. The land prove to be the Island of St. Mary's, one of the Azores, and a new tear fell upon Columbus. He knew King of Portugal vas vexed with him for having gone into the service of Spain and he dreaded lest he might be detained now that he was in Portuguese territory. But there was no help for it now. His vessel could not proceed and he was obliged to acvessel cept the hospitality of the island. But that his fears were not unfounded was soon

On the day after their arrival half the people from the ship went ashore to per-form the pilgrimage that they had vowed on the shrine of the Holy Virgin. While they were engaged in their devotions the chapel was surrounded by the Governor of the island and his troops, and the voyagers were all taken prisoners. Then an attempt was made to lure Columbus ashore, but he discovered the treachery of the Governor, and threatened him with the vengeance of Spain. The next day the weather rove him from his anchorage, but on the 23d he returned to St. Mary's, and after consider-able difficulty secured the release of his people who had been seized. It afterward appeared that the Governor of the island was acting upon the orders of the King of Portugal, who had directed that Columbus and his followers should be arrested wherever they might be sound by Portuguese commanders.

Taking in water and provisions the Nina set sail again on February 24. After three days of pleasant weather another terrible gale beset them, worse than any they had before encountered. Again they made yows of pilgrimage, and again the duty of performing these fell by lot upon Colum-

On the morning of March 4, they found themselves off the rock of Cintra at the mouth of the Tagus again in the hands of their enemy of the King of Portugal. their distressed condition compelled them to take their chances here.

Columbus immediately sent a messenger

to the King of Spain announcing his dis-covery and another to the King of Portugal asking for protection while in Portuguese waters. Meantime the Nina was crowded with visitors who heard with wondering origin of the name Gramercy Park proves surprise the strange story of the sailors that one of the most delightful regions of The officials paid honors to Columbus and finally a letter came from King John inviting the Admiral to the court near Lisbon. Refusal was impossible under the circumstances, and so Columbus, though with many misgivings, set out for Valparaiso where the court was. He was received in a voyal manager with control of the court was the was received in a voyal manager with control of the court was the was received in a royal manner with great core-

mony.

King John heard his story and did not undergone a similar transformation.

PITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great
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reions cures. Treatise and all of the free lates of the lates of

countries already belonging to Portugal. The courtiers, taking their one from the King, threw doubts upon the discovery and the title to the lands. Some of them even a vised the assassination of Columbus.
Others suggested that a Portuguese fleet
with an armed force should be sent out to
find and take possession of the new lands, and this plan was afterwards put in execution but without success. Finally, how-ever, Columbus was dismissed with honors from the court and escorted back to his ship

ple of Palos had anxiously kept watch of the sea hoping against hope for tidings from those whom they had seen depart in the summer of 1492. As time went by the belief that the expedition would never be heard from became more and more settled and there was much mourning on every hand. A few still had faith, however, and watched day and night from the hilltop near the village. Soon after sunrise on the morning of March 13 one of these watchers

saw s sail in the distance that he thought had a familiar appearance.

"Look, look!" he excitedly exclaimed to a companion. "Is it not one of the ships of Columbus?"

"Tis very like," was the response, "but I fear it is not. It was an evil day when that crack-brained adventurer bewitched our King and dragged away our brothers, heaven rest their souls." "But I believe it is the ship," responded

the other earnestly. "Let us wait and see."

And they waited and watched as the ship drew nearer. Soon it was plain that the first speaker's sharp eye had served him well. As day fully dawned and the Nina came in clear sight all doubts van-"Tis the Nina," "tis the Nina," they both joyfully shouted. "Thank God for

His mercy."
With loud shouts they ran to the village to spread the news. "The first has come at last. The flect has come." The words went from house to house, from lip to lip. A messenger hastened to the convent to carry the news to the good friar of La Rabida, and everybody bastened to the piers to welcome the returning voyagers. It was an exciting time. Bells were rung, flags were thrown that having a recovered and Coout, all business was suspended and Co-lumbus was welcomed as a returning conquerer by those who had raged against him a rew months before. His story was briefly told to the joy of everybody and agreat procession escorted him to the village

church, where he returned thanks to God who had brought his trials to an end. A few hours after the Nius arrived the Pinta came in, but Pinzon unhappily found himself a disgraced man. The Pints, after parting with the Nins, had put in to Barceons and thence Pinzon had sent to the Spanish Sovereign announcing that he had made the discovery—thinking that Columbus had perished in the gale and that he would now get all the credit. The sale arrival of Columbus exposed him, and his sovereigns reproached him for his action. vereigns repro-

In consequence, it is said, of this bitter ex-perience, he died within a few days. Honors without limit were now heaped npon Columbus. He was summoned to the court at Barcelona and at the same time was directed to make immediate arrangements for all the ship's men and supplies that he would need for another expedition. Obedi ent to the royal command he set out for Barcelona, taking with him the captive Indians and the curiosities that he had brought home. His journey through Spain was a march of triumph. Multitudes greeted him everywhere, eager to see the

Indians and to applicad the discoverer.

It was the middle of April when he reached Barcelona. Great preparations had been made to receive him. The grandees and all the court officials went out in grand procession to welcome him and he rode in the city escorted by the flower of the Spanish nobility and an enormous assemblage of the people. With him were the Indians and then companies of carriers laden with the gold and silver, the birds and animals, the plants and all the other strange spoils of the New World. The streets, balconies and windows were packed with wondering and admiring speciators who greeted Columbus with enthusiasm.

The King and the Queen received him ordially, seated on an elegant throne in high state to do him special honor. They gave him a seat beside themselves and after bearing his story they fell on their knees and in the presence of the great multitude The choir of the royal chapel chanted the anthem Te Deum Landamus and the entire assembly joined heart and

voice in the solemn festivities. Columbus was now at the top pinnacle of success. The court was at his feet. Those who had before despised him were now the readiest to praise him and seek his favor, From being a poor despised adventurer he bad risen in less than a year to one of the most honored and most influential men in Spain. Whatever he wanted he had but to ask for and it was his. Indeed, his desires were anticipated and granted before he could ask for them. But all this did not seem to turn his head. He remained simple and modest and only desired to be advanced in preparation for another voyage to the New World. This his sovereigns were as eager to undertake as he was and there was no delay. He was often in the royal pres-ence a welcome visitor and a coat of arms was assigned to him in which the royal arms of Castile and Leon—a castle and a on-were quartered with a group of islands surrounded by water, this motto secompanying:

To Castile and Leon Columbus gave a New World. [To Be Continued Next Week.]

A Tree 6,000 Years Old.

A chimney piece carved from wood over 6,000 years old has recently been erected in a house in Edinburgh. The wood, an oak, tree was found in a sand pit at Musselburgh, 13 feet below the surface. Professor Geikie, of the geology chair of the University of Edinburgh, after personally exam-ining the strata in which the oak was found, said the tree, which was five feet nine inches in diameter, must be at least

The Memory of Beecher.

A bronze tablet in memory of the late Henry Ward Beecher, past or of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is now on exhibition, and will be placed in the vestibule in the autumn. It is a life-size medallion surrounded with lettering and ornamental work. The inscription reads: "In memoriam Henry Ward Brecher, first paster of Ply-mouth Church, 1847-1887. I have not concealed thy loving kindness and truth from the great congregation."

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